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August 29, 1975

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報

All Africa Is Standing Up

**The Japanese People Fight
Soviet Hegemonism**

Storing More Grain

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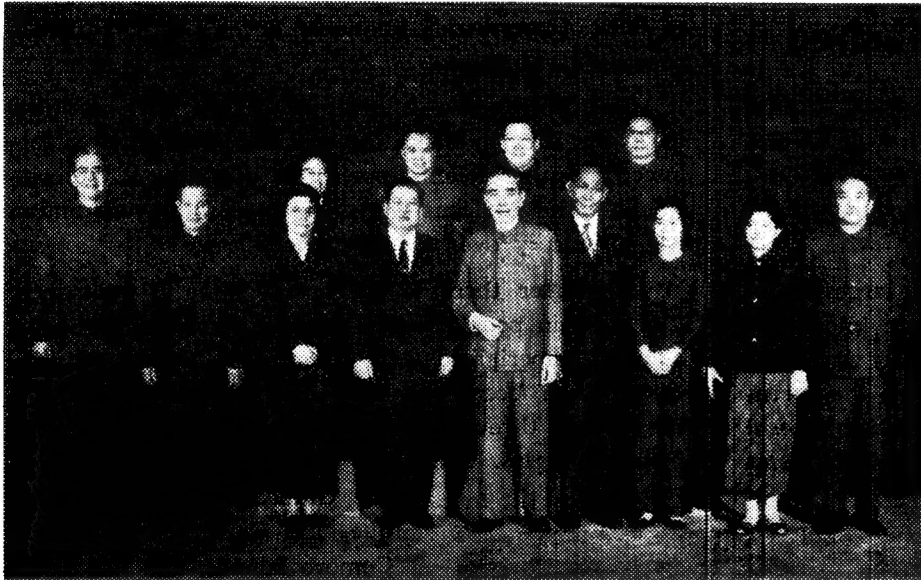
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Premier Chou Meets Cambodian Guests

Premier Chou En-lai met in a hospital on August 26 with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State and Chairman of the National United Front of Cambodia, and Madame Sihanouk; Samdech Penn Nouth, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, and Madame Penn Nouth; Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of the People's

Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia; and Ieng Thirith, Minister of Popular Education and Youth. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua was present on the occasion.

The distinguished Cambodian guests arrived in Peking from Pyongyang by special train on August 23. They were given a warm welcome at the railway station by Vice-Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien and Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wu Teh and Tan Chen-lin.



Premier Chou En-lai meets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Prime Minister Penn Nouth, Deputy Prime Minister Khieu Samphan and other distinguished Cambodian guests.

Conference of Foreign Ministers Of Non-Aligned Countries Greeted

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua on August 24 sent a congratulatory message to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries which convened in Lima on August 25.

The message reads in part: "The current international situation is further developing in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. The third world countries and peoples, as the main force of the people of the world in opposing

colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism, are advancing in big strides in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence, defend state sovereignty, develop their national economy and protect their national resources. The Chinese Government and people firmly stand on the side of the third world peoples and resolutely support the policy of independence, peace and neutrality pursued by non-aligned countries. We hope that this conference will make a positive contribution to the promotion of the unity of the third world and the struggle against imperialism, colo-

nialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism and hegemonism."

Vice-Premier Teng Meets U.S. Congressional Delegation

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a talk on August 23 with the U.S. Congressional Delegation.

Present on the occasion were John B. Anderson, leader of the delegation and Republican Representative, and Mrs. Anderson; Robert C. Byrd, deputy leader of the delegation and Democratic Senator, and Mrs. Byrd; and members of the delegation: Democratic Representative John M. Slack and Mrs. Slack, Republican Representative Edward J. Derwinski and Mrs. Derwinski, Republican Senator James B. Pearson and Mrs. Pearson, and Democratic Senator Sam Nunn and Mrs. Nunn; and staff members.

Comrade Keng Piao Meets Comrade Lefebvre

Keng Piao, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on August 19 with Fernand Lefebvre, First Secretary, and Lucienne Raepsaet, Member of the Political Bureau, of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium. Later, Comrade Keng Piao gave a banquet in honour of the Belgian guests.

Chang Hsiang-shan, Deputy Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, held discussions with the Belgian comrades in Peking after their arrival in the capital on August 7. They also visited Shanghai, Wuhsi and Yen-an before leaving for home.

Taiwan Sports Delegation Formed in Peking

The sports delegation of Taiwan Province to take part in the Third National Games scheduled for September was officially formed in

(Continued on p. 23.)

All Africa Is Standing Up

All Africa stands up — this has been the burning desire of the African people. This is an irresistible trend of historical development.

To achieve this great objective, the valiant African people have carried on a protracted struggle and won victory after victory. Fighting in unity with other third world countries, they are now changing the face of Africa and pushing the world forward.

Colonial Shackles Smashed

AFRICA today has 46 independent countries, making up 94 per cent of its total area and over 90 per cent of its population. Before World War II, Egypt, Ethiopia and Liberia were the only three independent countries on the continent.

Next to Asia, Africa is the second largest continent, with an area of 30.3 million square kilometres and a population of some 390 million. As early as several thousand years ago, the Nile River valley in the north-eastern part of Africa was one of the cradles of world civilization. In the Middle Ages, the ancient kingdoms

of West Africa had a relatively developed culture and prosperous economy.

The Portuguese colonialists in the 15th century were the first to make inroads into West Africa, followed by other colonist powers in carving out the continent. The Africans were subjected to slavery and a life of misery over a long period.

Wherever there is oppression there is resistance. The African people have launched persistent struggles against imperialism and colonialism. Splendid victories have been won in Africa's national-liberation movements through centuries of indomitable and tenacious struggles. Following the birth of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, the Cape Verde Islands, Comoro Islands, and Sao Tome and Principe proclaimed independence this year one after another. Angola also will achieve complete independence. Five centuries of Portuguese colonial rule in Africa have crumbled. This is another major victory won by the African people since toppling the colonial rule of Britain, France and Belgium in the 60s.

The people's struggle for liberation is mounting daily in areas which have not yet achieved independence. Despite tightened counter-revolutionary repressive measures against



The people of Mozambique rejoice at the birth of the republic.

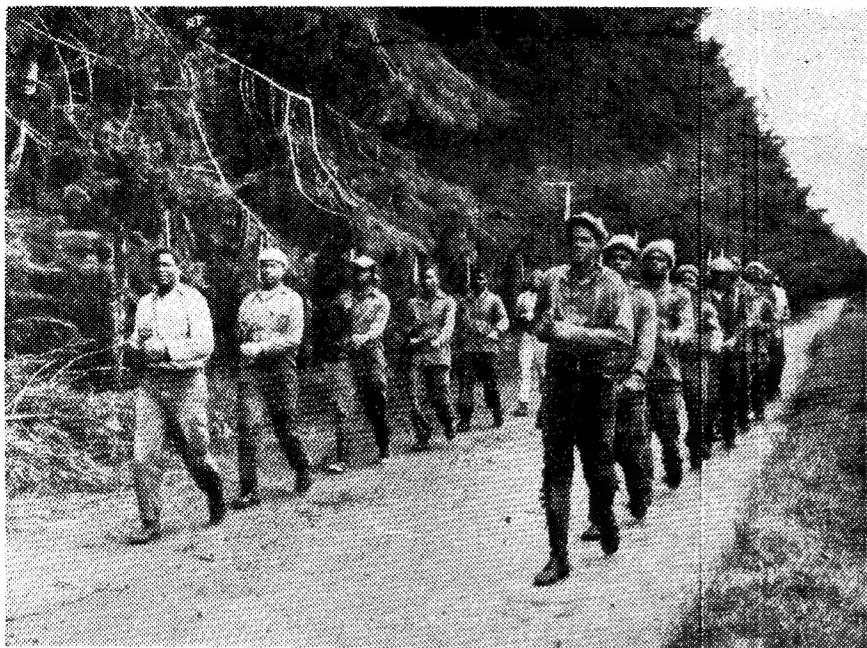


them, the Zimbabwean people have persisted in and stepped up their armed struggle with even greater heroism against the racist Smith regime in Rhodesia. In the last few months the Smith regime has increased its military spending, expanded its counter-revolutionary armed forces and continued with its criminal plan, started in December last year, for the round-up of freedom fighters and imposed a nationwide ban on any discussion about "security matters."

Defying brute force and refusing to be taken in, the long-tested Zimbabwean people are intensifying their armed struggle for liberation. The masses of the people enthusiastically join the guerrillas or actively support them. While persevering in armed struggle, the Namibian people are waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the Bantustan autonomy election

plot hatched by the South African authorities. There is also a new development in the Azanian people's mass movement against apartheid and racial discrimination. In other areas which have not yet won independence, the people are pressing for their demands ever more persistently.

The situation is excellent. The enemies, however, will never be reconciled to their defeat. The racist regimes backed by one superpower are engaging in various tricks to sabotage national-liberation movements and create splits among African states while the other superpower, harbouring wild ambitions, is vigorously infiltrating and expanding in Africa under the banner of "supporting" the liberation struggle. While the African people were rejoicing over the forthcoming independence of Angola and the agreement



Zimbabwean guerrillas on the march.

reached by its three liberation organizations after eliminating their differences, the Soviet social-imperialists, under the signboard of "support," stirred up a civil war in that area in an attempt to fish in troubled waters.

But the historical trend that the African people want independence and liberation is irresistible. Africa belongs to the great African people. The days when the imperialists could enslave them are gone for ever.

A Successful Meeting

HEADS of state or their representatives from more than 40 independent African countries from July 28 to August 1 gathered in Kampala, capital of Uganda, for the 12th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity. They took up questions of common concern and adopted many important resolutions. The meeting followed the general orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and superpower hegemonism. It stressed adherence to the line of winning national liberation through struggle, armed struggle in particular, and gave full play to the spirit of African unity in struggle. It was a successful and fruitful conference.

Who are Africa's enemies? What should the spearhead of the African people's struggle be directed at? This is a question of primary importance, a question not to be ignored. In a series of resolutions, the African summit pointed out the five major enemies of Africa and the main orientation of struggle. The imperialists who have long invaded the continent; the colonialists and racists who are still entrenched in some

parts of the continent, particularly in southern Africa; and the Zionists who occupy Arab territories and trample underfoot the national rights of the Palestinian people—all these are enemies of the African people.

But the more ferocious ones in today's Africa are the superpower hegemonists who are a real threat to the continent. The Kremlin hegemonists are the more dangerous for they pretend to back the African people's struggle but actually carry out infiltration and expansion everywhere. While contending for world hegemony, the two superpowers are locked in sharp rivalry in the Indian Ocean off the east coast of Africa. In these circumstances the African summit in its resolution called on the O.A.U. member states to

"ensure that the Indian Ocean is a zone of peace." The conference also condemned countries that supplied Israeli Zionism with military, economic and manpower support.

Another achievement of the summit conference is reaffirmation of armed struggle as southern Africa's road to liberation. A major development in Africa in the past year was the collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire. The panic-stricken white racists in southern Africa have used counter-revolutionary double-dealing tactics, oppression by force and political deception. They are trying to use fraudulent "reconciliation" and "dialogue" to undermine the southern African people's struggle. But facts have taught the African people that victory can be won only by waging a tit-for-tat struggle against the enemy through their own efforts, combating counter-revolutionary dual tactics with revolutionary dual tactics and basing themselves on armed struggle.

The summit conference expressed its clear-cut attitude in its resolutions: it categorically denounced the "reconciliation" schemes of the South African and Rhodesian colonialist regimes and stressed its support for the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania in their efforts to step up armed struggle. This has dealt a telling blow at the "reconciliation" schemes of Vorster and Smith and is of great significance in promoting southern Africa's national-liberation struggle and decolonization of the whole of Africa.

Unity is a weapon for the African people to win national liberation, and is the aim behind O.A.U.'s

Facts on File

Organization of African Unity

THE Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) is a regional organization of the independent African countries. Meeting in Addis Ababa in May 1963, heads of state and government or their representatives from 31 independent African states adopted and signed the Charter of the Organization of African Unity after which the O.A.U. was founded.

The aims announced in the charter are to promote unity and solidarity among African states, strengthen their co-operation in the fields of politics, external affairs, economy, culture and defence, defend their state sovereignty, territorial integrity

and independence, eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa and promote international co-operation.

The highest O.A.U. office is the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which meets at least once annually to discuss questions of common concern and to co-ordinate policies of African states. The Council of Ministers in O.A.U. consisting of foreign or other ministers of the member states meets twice a year. The O.A.U. also includes the General Secretariat and the Liberation Committee and other organizations.

The Assembly of Heads of State has held 12 meetings since May 1963, at which a series of resolutions on combating imperialism and colonialism and winning and safeguarding national independence have been adopted.

establishment. The African countries and people are confronted with the common task of fighting imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, winning and safeguarding national independence, defending state sovereignty and national resources and developing national economy and culture. They have the same objectives and identical interests, which are the principal aspect. True, there are some contradictions and differences between African countries, but these are only secondary in importance, often a legacy of colonial rule (like the territory and border questions), or questions created by the social-imperialists and imperialists through deliberate provocation, estrangement and intervention (like the present conflicts in Angola). How can these issues be settled well in the interest of consolidating and developing African unity? Relating their own experience, a number of delegates to the conference pointed out that it is imperative to seek common ground on major issues while reserving minor differences, to solve disputes by patient discussions and consultations, to make every effort to eliminate differences and unite against the enemy. In this spirit the conference unanimously adopted resolutions on most of the issues on the agenda, leaving a few — either comparatively complicated ones or those where there was no identity of views for the time being — for further study by the member countries or discussion at later sessions. The conference has thus maintained and carried forward the glorious tradition of great African unity.

Struggle for Economic Independence

POLITICAL independence and economic independence are inter-related and indivisible. Many African countries have come to realize that political independence alone is not enough, and they must free themselves from domination by foreign capital, control their national economic lifelines and develop their national economies through self-reliance.

In the guise of "economic aid" and "military aid," the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are relentlessly infiltrating and expanding in Africa, interfering in the internal affairs of some countries and posing a threat to their independence. The Soviet social-imperialists have especially vicious intentions. They foment splits and whip up disputes among African countries and among national-liberation movements. Seizing the chance this gives them, they carry out military infiltration by selling arms and calling this "military aid." In the name of providing long-term loans, they sell worn-out machines and equipment at high prices and buy African agricultural products and raw materials at low prices to gather fabulous profits. They export capital and set up joint-stock enterprises in the form of transnational corporations in order to put the economies of African countries under their control. These stark facts have enabled African countries to see more and more clearly that, like drinking poison to quench a thirst, relying on foreign aid,

capital and loans to develop their economies will lead to their falling into neo-colonialist traps. This is why, step by step, more and more African countries have nationalized foreign-owned major enterprises and are determined to take the road of developing their national economies independently and self-reliantly.

Accent on Agricultural Development. Protracted colonial rule has resulted in a lop-sided single-product economy, backward agriculture and food shortages in many African countries. In the last few years, one superpower has done rush buying of grain in the international market, thus sending grain prices soaring. The other superpower is threatening to use grain as a weapon against the developing countries. Under these circumstances, the African countries feel deeply that they must develop their own agriculture to achieve self-sufficiency in food grain. Otherwise, the imperialists and the superpowers in particular will get a stranglehold on them, their economic development will have no firm foundation, and independence will have no reliable guarantee. Therefore, many African countries have adopted various measures to develop their agriculture. Ghana started its "operation to feed yourself" drive in 1972 and has since achieved self-sufficiency in rice and maize. A considerable amount of maize has been exported for the first time this year. Experience in many African countries shows that favourable conditions exist for developing agriculture in Africa and self-sufficiency in food grain is attainable as long as great efforts are made.

Attaching Importance to Small Industries. In recent years, some African countries have been attaching importance to developing small industries and this has produced good results. Drawing on their own resources, many small-scale agricultural and subsidiary product processing plants, and engineering, metal and cement works have been set up in Tanzania, Togo, Senegal and other countries. Facts show that small

industries are good for the developing countries to make full use of their domestic funds, technique, resources and manpower, accumulate capital and train local technicians. This makes it easier to meet the home demand step by step, gradually eliminate dependence on imports and foreign capital and create favourable conditions for the further development of the national economy.

The African countries' achievements in developing agriculture and small industries are of great significance in defending state sovereignty, developing national economies and attaining self-reliance.

Opposing Old International Economic Order. Encouraged by the victory in the oil struggle, African and other third world countries have joined forces in recent years to launch a great struggle against the old international economic order. The struggle now is developing in depth.

The two superpowers are the main defenders of the old international economic order. The United States is openly against the third world struggle. More cunning, the Soviet Union is actually undermining the struggle while pretending to "support" it. The African countries have carried out tit-for-tat struggles against them. At the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year to study the problems of raw materials and development, when the Soviet delegate expressed his opposition to mentioning in the document of the conference the establishment of a "new" international economic order, the Senegalese representative pointed out that the word "new" was the key to the proposal for establishing a new international economic order in the draft declaration put forward by the 77-nation group. If the Soviet amendment was adopted, he said, it would mean removing the foundation stone from the declaration. Snubbing the Soviet revisionists' trash at the Second General Conference of the



Harvesting paddyrice on a farm in the suburbs of Accra, Ghana.

U.N. Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) this year, the delegate of Gabon explicitly pointed out that the shop-worn theory of the "international division of labour" must be thrown overboard. Speaking in the name of the 77-nation group the Ghanaian delegate denounced the Soviet delegate for opposing the group's proposal to turn UNIDO into a special agency, and exposed the Soviet social-imperialists' practice of feigning support for the developing countries while undermining them in deeds.

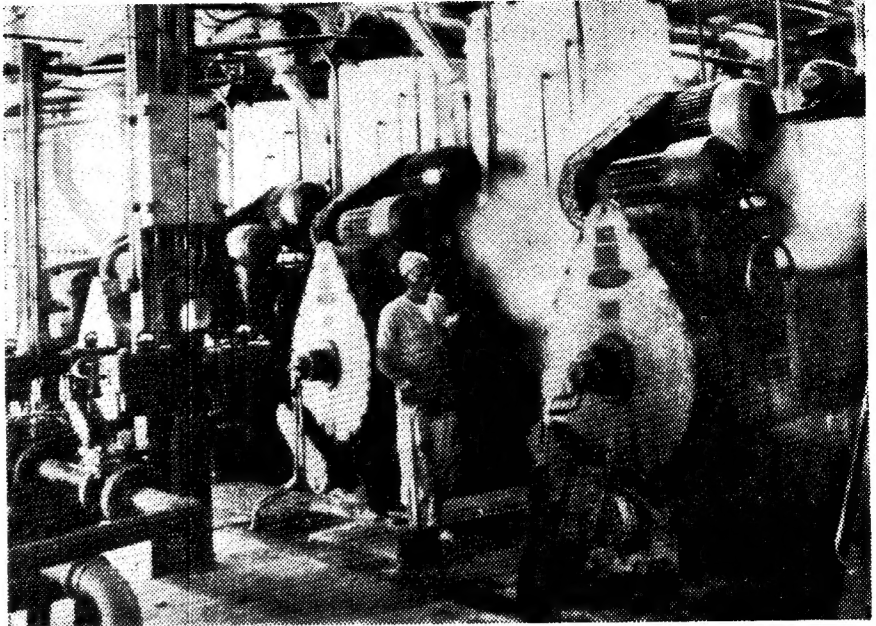
Strengthening Regional Economic Co-operation.

In the past few years, many organizations of raw material producers and regional economic co-operation organizations have been set up one by one in Africa. Joint struggles by different raw material producing countries are surging forward. The Organization of African Oilseeds Producers and the Inter-African Organization of Forestry Economy and Timber Trade were established last year. After long consultations, 15 West African countries last May formed the West African Economic Community, an organization of great significance, amidst the Soviet revisionists' charges of "regionalism" and "economism." Meanwhile, 36 African countries and 10 countries of the Caribbean and Pacific regions have jointly formed the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific Regions. Facts have proved that it is because of such joint forces that the splitting schemes of the superpowers have been thwarted one after another and that the struggle against the old economic order has been deepened and developed.

Afro-Arab Unity

THE African and Arab countries belong to the third world. They have shared the same past experience of being subjected to imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation. Today they have the common task of fighting imperialist, especially superpower, aggression, intervention, subversion and plunder, developing their national economies and embarking on their national construction. The common struggle has closely linked the African and Arab peoples and made for unity and co-operation among them in political, and economic fields.

More and more African countries in recent years have condemned Israeli aggression and expansion and supported the Palestinian and other Arab people in their struggle. Particularly during the Middle



An oil extracting factory — one of the small industrial enterprises of the Gambia.

East war of October 1973, the African countries, disregarding imperialist pressure and Israeli provocation, stood firmly on the side of the Arab countries and many severed diplomatic relations with Israel. The number of African countries which broke with Israel increased to 29 from the prewar nine. This just action by the African states is a powerful support to the struggle of the Arab people.

The resolutions adopted recently at the 12th O.A.U. summit conference reiterate the African people's firm support for the just struggle to recover the Arab territories occupied by the Israeli aggressors and restore the Palestinian people's full national rights.

The Arab people have likewise firmly backed the African people's struggle. To support the southern African people's fight against racism, the Arab countries began an oil embargo against Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia at the end of 1973. Many Arab countries supported the southern African people's armed struggle morally and materially.

The African and Arab peoples are calling more and more strongly for co-operation between them in efforts to defend their natural resources and develop their national economies. In June last year, the 11th O.A.U. summit conference adopted a resolution on Afro-Arab co-operation, declaring that "joint efforts would be made especially regarding joint co-operation for development and the establishment of a joint Afro-Arab development strategy." At the first Arab-African co-operation conference held in Cairo in January 1974, the Arab participants decided to establish an Arab bank to raise funds for development projects of African countries. The conference also decided to set up Arab funds to provide low-interest loans to African oil-importing countries.

The African and Arab countries are pooling their efforts to develop natural resources and set up joint enterprises to counter imperialist and superpower economic exploitation. In addition, a number of economic, technical and trade agreements have been signed between them on the basis of equality and mutual benefit to support each other and promote the development of their national economies.

The African and Arab peoples have waged resolute struggles against the schemes of the superpowers which, to maintain their hegemonic position and vested interest, have tried to undermine Afro-Arab solidarity. Together with the people of other third world countries, the African and Arab countries and peoples are striding forward along the road of fighting in unity against hegemonism.

The Japanese People Fight Soviet Hegemonism



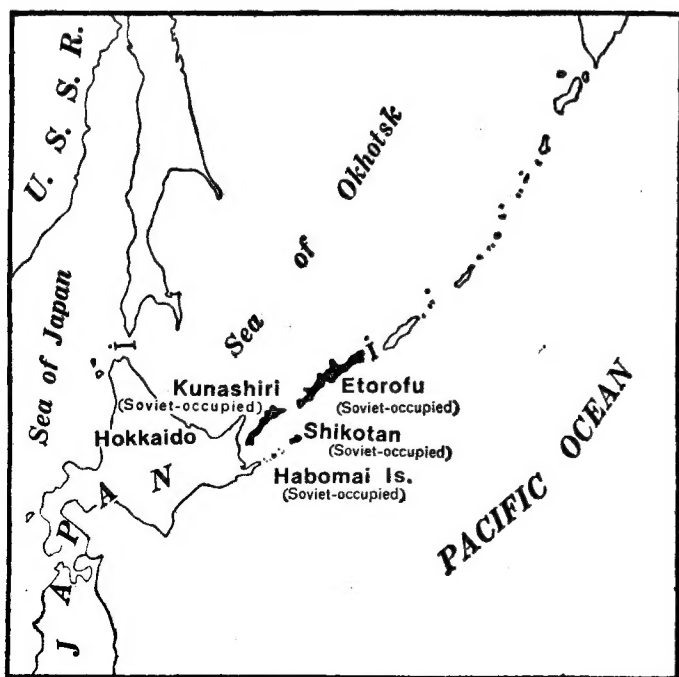
The struggle against Soviet hegemonism by the people of Japan is gathering momentum. They are resolute in their demand for the return of Soviet-occupied northern territories and in their denunciation of the Soviet Union for its intervention and threats.

THE Japanese people strongly demand that the Soviet Union return to Japan its northern territories. But the Soviet revisionists, clinging to the old tsar's mantle, have to this date refused to give up these Soviet-occupied islands. Moreover, they continue to persecute Japanese

fishermen operating near the Kunashiri, Etorofu, Habomai and Shikotan Islands, and they keep on slandering and intimidating the Japanese people who uphold their just demand. In doing so, the new tsars have succeeded only in arousing the Japanese people's indignation. Mass rallies have been held since the beginning of the year in various parts of the country to denounce the Soviet revisionists for the crimes they committed. Forums and exhibitions about the importance of the struggle to recover the northern territories have also been organized in many places.

Demand for Northern Territories Reversion

The struggle for the return of the northern territories is developing in depth and breadth in Hokkaido. In Nemuro, the return of the northern islands is made one of the city government's tasks. August is set aside as "the month for northern territory reversion" and a movement has been launched to collect signatures of 10 million people. In Kushiro, a students' puppet-show troupe travelled over Hokkaido giving performances about the Japanese people's struggle for the return of the northern islands. In a middle school in Abashiri, boiler worker Yusuke Hosoya who once lived in one of the islands gave an exhibition of a dozen of his oil paintings with the northern islands as motif to show his love for the homeland and his hatred for Soviet hegemony. To educate the younger generation to persist in the protracted struggle for the recovery of the northern territories, the Hokkaido Education Commission has decided that education about the northern territories is conducted this year and hereafter among



students in the middle and primary schools in this region. These activities show that the Japanese people, determined to safeguard state sovereignty and national dignity, have realized more and more clearly the nature of Soviet social-imperialism and are prepared to wage a protracted struggle. The youth in Kushiro have put forward this clarion call: "The movement for restoring the northern territories should not be confined only to yearnings for the homeland. We must hold high the banner of opposing hegemonism to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against Soviet social-imperialism."

"Asian Collective Security System" Opposed

Opposition to the Soviet "Asian collective security system" forms an important part of the Japanese people's struggle against Soviet hegemonism at present. As the movement for the recovery of the northern territories goes forward, they further expose the Soviet sinister motive in concocting its "Asian collective security system." In a pamphlet published last March, the Japan Northern Problem Research Society points out: "The Soviet Union is contending for hegemony with the United States on a global scale. Like the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, the Pacific is also a target of the rivalry. Therefore, the Soviet Union is pursuing a stick-and-carrot policy towards Japan in an effort to place the country under its thumb." Leaflets distributed by Tokyo students last February say, "The purpose of the Soviet Union in trying to drag Japan into its 'Asian collective security system' is to put the country under its control and continue its occupation of our northern territories."

By rising against Soviet sabotage of their coastal fishing operations, the Japanese fishermen have added new strength to the struggle against hegemonism. According to the Japanese press, Soviet fishing fleets began to appear in the seas off the coasts of Japan in the late 50s, but the number has sharply increased since 1971. The Soviet fishing fleet comprising a 10,000-ton mother ship and scores of large trawlers and transport ships, intruded into the seas near Japan during the fishing season. They messed up fishing nets, gears and buoys of Japanese fishermen and seriously threatened their security, thus making their fishing operations impossible in some places over a long period of time. Victimized Japanese fishermen are found everywhere



Japanese people in Hokkaido demonstrate with placards bearing slogans such as "Return the four northern islands to us!" and "Unite with the third world countries to oppose Soviet hegemonism!"

in Hokkaido, and Aomori, Ibaraki, Kanagawa, Aichi and six other prefectures in Honshu.

The outrageous acts of Soviet fishing fleets in seas off Japanese coasts have met with stiff resistance from indignant Japanese fishermen. Over 140 Japanese fishing boats near Oshima off the west coast of Honkawan, Hokkaido, encircled an intruding Soviet fishing vessel when they were operating and forced it to leave. Representatives of fishermen of Tokyo, Hokkaido, Aomori and five other places held a rally in Tokyo to denounce the Soviet piratical acts.

Against Sabotage of Japan-China Friendship

The Japanese people also take a firm stand against the despicable Soviet attempt to sow discord in Japan-China relations and thus undermine the friendship between the two countries. They want an early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with an anti-hegemony clause explicitly written into the text. But the Soviet revisionists have tried their utmost to intervene. They hurled abuses against some noted Japanese figures and issued a TASS statement to threaten Japan. This aroused angry denunciation by the Japanese people and helped to strengthen their determination to demand a peace and friendship treaty with China.

The Japanese people's struggle against Soviet hegemonism takes shape as they perceive that the Soviet threat to their country grows in proportion. They are compelled to struggle because of Moscow's outrageous

acts. To intimidate the Japanese people who dare to oppose hegemonism, Moscow has labelled them "revanchists," "chauvinists" and "provocateurs." However, the Japanese people will not be taken in nor will they allow

themselves to be bullied. So long as the Soviet Union does not cease to threaten, deceive and bully Japan, the Japanese people will never call off their struggle against hegemonism.

Moscow's Stick-and-Carrot Tactics Towards Japan

IN their scramble for hegemony with U.S. imperialism in Asia and the Pacific, the Soviet social-imperialists adopt hard and soft tactics, alternating military threats with economic blandishments, in an attempt to bring Japan into the Soviet sphere of influence.

While Brezhnev and company talk glibly about "Japan-Soviet friendship" and "Japan-Soviet good-neighbourliness," which is pleasing to the ear, they make no mention of returning to Japan the Soviet-occupied territories. One reason is that the military bases established in Japan's northern territories are important strongholds in Soviet contention for hegemony with the United States and a dagger aimed at Japan.

The Japanese press has disclosed that many military installations have been set up on these islands, Soviet warships anchored in the Hitokappu Gulf and Soviet military aircraft taking off from Tofutsu and Tennei Airports can reach Japan proper in a matter of minutes. The Soviet social-imperialists need only to make a slight move in order to land in Hokkaido.

Soviet warships frequently ply the waters of the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits and Soviet military aircraft constantly patrol around Japan, posing a threat to the U.S. Pacific Fleet and directly menacing Japan's security.

According to the Japanese press, three to four hundred Soviet warships have in recent years passed through the Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima Straits to cruise into the Pacific annually. The number is on the increase this year. Moreover, 11 formations of Soviet military planes flew near Japanese air space between late June and early July. To guard against intrusions into Japanese air space by Soviet military planes, Japanese planes have to make "urgent flights," sometimes as many as over 20 sorties a day. The Japanese press apprehensively commented, "The Japanese air space from Hokkaido to Okinawa has been converted into a stage for Soviet reconnaissance planes to show their strength," and "the whole of

Japan is put under the shadows of Soviet naval and air force might."

Japan, which is short of raw materials, has to bring in imports of major industrial materials including petroleum and send its exports overseas through the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. With the rivalry between the two superpowers growing in intensity, Moscow has in recent years multiplied the number of Soviet warships in the Pacific and naval detachments in the Indian Ocean. *Asahi Shimbun* reported that Soviet naval vessels operating in the Indian Ocean have increased greatly in number and ship days. Moreover, the Soviet Union has set up "permanent buoys" as submarine bases at many places in the ocean.

The Soviet social-imperialists have tried to coerce and cajole Japan into taking part in an "Asian collective security system." The calculations of these men in the Kremlin are that once Japan comes into the "system," it will submit to the Soviet Union and give up its northern territories. And once Japan bites the hook of this so-called "Asian security system," the Soviet Union will get the upper hand in its rivalry with the United States in Asia. Former Japanese Vice-Foreign Minister Shinsaku Hogen pointed out on July 26 that the Soviet Union would intensify its offensive against Japan and propose again the setting up of an "Asian security system" following the "European security conference" with the aim of maintaining the status quo of the northern territories.

Then there is the so-called "new plan for developing Siberia" recently dished up by the Soviet Union to lure Japan. This is a new Soviet trick following its failure to inveigle Japan into taking part in exploiting the Tyumen Oilfield in Siberia.

An official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry pointed out: The so-called plan is a "stick-and-carrot" tactics peculiar to the Kremlin. Through such "economic co-operation" the Soviet Union is trying to perpetuate the bonds of Japan-Soviet relations to such a degree that eventually Japan will be shackled with the "Asian collective security system." This explains why the Soviet Union is so eager, even to the point of being obsessive, to force Japan to develop Siberia. An influential personage in Japan's economic circles warned that Japan should not put its neck into the noose.

United States in Throes of Economic Crisis

THE U.S. economy has been plagued by a serious crisis for 20 months; to date things are not looking up.

The current U.S. crisis is the worst since World War II in depth, scope and duration. Industrial production fell throughout the 18 months from December 1973 to May this year, with output down 14.35 per cent. Unemployment has officially hit 8.5 million, a twofold increase over the pre-crisis figure, and 15,000 enterprises have gone bankrupt since the outbreak of the crisis.

With the aggravation of the crisis, social productive forces have suffered enormously, with the manufacturing industry operating at only 65 per cent of its capacity. The last few months saw industrial production drop less drastically than before, and there was even a little rise in June. Inventories dropped too, while orders for some manufactured goods showed slight increases. Flushed with these marginal gains, some American leaders assert that the economy is on the road to recovery. But the harsh fact is that the U.S. economy is still in bad shape, with no easy solution for averting a serious recession.

Poor Performances in Key Industries

Declining production remains the trend in the steel industry, a pillar of the U.S. economy. The steel production index in June was 31.4 per cent below that of last October. June output was 15 per cent lower than the monthly average in 1967, and output in July was even lower than in June. The Association of American Steel has predicted that U.S. steel production will show no recovery before the turn of the year.

The machine-building industry has been on the downswing since last September. In the nine months ending in June this year, the production index fell 18.9 per cent, with non-electrical machinery down 19.4 per cent and electrical machinery 18.2 per cent.

The housing slump has continued for two and a half years. Last December the annual rate of private housing was 880,000 units, a 64.75 per cent drop from the 2,497,000 units in January 1973. The rate fluctuated at around one million in the first four months of this year. In May, it rose to 1,130,000 and in June slipped back to 1,070,000, which is 57 per cent below the pre-crisis peak. Of the homes built, 640,000 units were still unsold by June. Many home builders have noted that the housing industry will not be able to lead, as it did in previous recessions, as a stimulus to an economic recovery.

The auto industry is no better off. Car production in the United States last year was 24 per cent less than in 1973. Total production in January-May dropped by 25 per cent as compared to the same period last year.

The production index went up a little in June, but stood at 14 per cent below last year's June index. In July, the Ford Motor Company, one of the three American auto giants, closed down all its assembly lines for two weeks because of over-stocking. Recalling predictions by some economists about rapid recoveries in the second half of 1975, *Business Week* recently said that "now these forecasts have generally been shattered on the hard rock of reality."

Acute Contradictions Between Production And Market

Dwindling home and foreign markets have aggravated contradictions between production and the market. The domestic market remains depressed because the American people's real personal income keeps declining. In the first quarter of 1975, real per-capita disposable income was the lowest since the second quarter of 1972, if such factors as price increases and various taxes were taken into consideration. Leif H. Olsen, Senior Vice-President of the First National City Bank of New York, said that "the decline in real personal income that we've had is without precedent in postwar history." As a result, purchasing power in society has been greatly reduced and the hopes for an industrial production upturn dampened.

Unemployment presently stands at over 8 million, apart from large numbers of underemployed. Indications are that the situation will not improve much in the next few years. As the June issue of *Fortune* admitted: "The U.S. will be afflicted with unpleasantly high rate of unemployment for the rest of the 1970s. On this grim prospect, economists of almost every stripe agree." The existence of such a huge number of unemployed will certainly impede the raising of purchasing power in the society as a whole.

Fixed business investment has dropped for 5 consecutive quarters since the second quarter of last year. Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers (of the White House office), said on July 23 that "the large amount of excess capacity and the recession-squeezed profit margins are likely to produce some further moderate downdrift in fixed investment over the balance of this year." It is against this background that the possibility of an upturn in production in the steel, machine building and other industries looks very slim.

The situation in the overseas markets is also deteriorating. With the entire Western capitalist world in the grip of an economic crisis, governments of various countries have taken measures "to encourage exports and limit imports," so as to save their own skins. Formidable competition has brought about a decline in both the volume and amount of trade rarely seen in the capitalist world market. Since the beginning of the

year, U.S. exports have dwindled while imports have been cut on a big scale. Exports in four of the first six months dropped, compared with the previous month. Worsening conditions in the overseas markets will also make it difficult for the United States to overcome "over-production."

Inflation Continues to Develop

In each of the postwar economic crises, the U.S. Government has invariably resorted to increased government spending to stimulate the economy. But this has brought about bigger and bigger financial deficits and spiralling prices, factors accounting for the concurrent crises of over-production and serious inflation today. At present, stimulants in small doses have little effect in alleviating the situation in the United States, while big doses will inevitably lead to runaway inflation. In a speech on July 1, U.S. President Gerald Ford stressed that recovery must be founded on a sound economic basis, "or we stand in dire danger of setting off another massive rise in inflation and even deeper recession and greater unemployment and hardship in the future."

But is a sound economic basis to be had in the crisis-ridden U.S. economy? Certainly not. Inflation and other economic ills now are again rampant while production remains stagnant.

The U.S. financial deficit was reported to have reached the postwar peak of 44,200 million dollars in

fiscal 1975 ending June 30 this year. The deficit for fiscal 1976 is estimated at as high as 80,000 million dollars by the U.S. press.

Heavy Soviet purchases have sent U.S. grain prices up. Last month's wholesale price index climbed 1.2 per cent, or at an annual rate of 14.4 per cent. Meanwhile, aluminium and steel prices have also gone up. The auto monopolists are ready to raise prices in the autumn.

Some big banks have repeatedly lowered interest rates since last autumn to give the economy a boost. But they have continually raised preferential interest rates over the past month — a move which has caused a new slump in the New York stock exchange in the past few weeks.

The Federal Reserve Board last April imposed a 5 to 7.5 per cent increase ceiling on the money supply for the year beginning that month. However, the following month saw an increase that would mean an annual rate of 10.67 per cent.

All these portend increasing inflation in the United States. The U.S. press openly voiced concern over the "rampant new inflation." The *New York Times* wrote on July 25: "Inflation could jeopardize the recovery, it would undermine the confidence and real income of consumers, ... at the same time, a revival of inflation, by driving up interest rates, would further weaken business investment and drive down capital values."



Socialist Agriculture

Storing More Grain

by Chin Shih-ming

CHINA reaped rich harvests for 13 years in a row and grain output last year on the outskirts of Shanghai reached an all-time high. With their storehouses bursting with grain, many communes and production teams had to build more granaries.

Our Langhsia People's Commune gathered in more than twice as much grain last year as we did in 1963, or 420 per cent the 1949 amount. We have accumulated enough grain over the years to feed everyone of our 23,000 commune members for a whole year. What we now have in hand is equivalent to the area's annual output for any year immediately following liberation. Those production teams which have done better than

the others, such as the No. 12 production team of the Yungkan Production Brigade, have enough grain stored away to feed their members for 30 months.

Store Grain Among the People

Chairman Mao has called on us to "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." Responding to this call, we have been enlarging the amount of grain stored collectively by the production teams and by individual commune families besides energetically increasing state grain reserves.

"To store grain among the people" has always been a strategic principle of our Party. As early as 1933, Chairman Mao pointed out in *Pay Attention to Economic Work*: "Set up public granaries and storehouses

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for famine relief everywhere.” During those arduous years of revolutionary wars, the army and people of the revolutionary base areas following this teaching worked hard to develop production, practised economy, increased reserves and relied on “millet plus rifles” to vanquish domestic and foreign reactionaries and win victory in the new-democratic revolution.

In the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction Chairman Mao again pointed out that **“we must have grain reserves and store some every year so that they will increase year by year,”** and that we must **“be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people.”** Acting in accordance with these teachings, the state has continually built up its grain reserves and at the same time the collectives and individuals in the vast rural areas have gradually increased theirs.

Since 1969 our commune has paid attention to putting some grain aside each year for reserves after paying agricultural tax in grain, selling a surplus to the state, providing the members with enough grain for their own consumption and setting aside some for seeds and animal feed. Today all the 151 production teams in our commune have grain reserves and upwards of 80 per cent of the families have a surplus. Thus the state, the collective and the individual all have grain reserves.

Great Significance

Whatever success we have achieved in building up our commune’s grain reserves has been the result of commune members and cadres repeatedly studying Chairman Mao’s teachings and acquiring a more profound understanding of the great significance of **“storing grain everywhere.”** Lenin, the great teacher, pointed out time and again that imperialism means aggression and war. At present, the fierce contention between the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, is bound to lead to world war some day. Hence we must be highly vigilant. With adequate reserves of grain we shall be able to guarantee food for our army and people when war breaks out and win victory in the war against aggression.

As China is a vast country with a varied climate, it is inevitable that some localities are sometimes hit by natural disasters. So if we put away some grain for reserves during the good years, we can ensure by our own efforts that should disaster strike, the livelihood of the people will not be affected and production will be swiftly restored.

Take the case of our commune for example. One year, just as one of our production teams had sown its late-rice on the seedling plots, the seeds were almost completely washed away by a sudden downpour. It had to sow again, and quickly. But there were no reserve seeds on hand, so the team had to ask the state to sell it several hundred kilogrammes of seed. Another production team once had a poor late-rice crop so that team members faced the prospect of a lean year. But as the team had built up a reserve, it was able to make

good the reduced yield so that neither the livelihood of the team members nor the requirement of seed or animal feed were affected, and production went on as normal.

What is true for the commune and production teams is true for the country as a whole. We need grain in whatever we do, whether in industry, transport and communications, education, or capital construction. When we have adequate grain reserves everywhere, we can guarantee the needs of the people and provide a solid material basis for developing our national economy in a planned way. Just as Lenin pointed out: **“Food stocks are the real basis of the economic system,”** and **“without such a fund [food stocks] socialist policy is but a pious wish.”** (*The Eighth All-Russia Congress of Soviets.*)

Because the masses understand the important significance of storing up food stocks on strengthening the socialist economic base and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, they are very conscientious and active about this.

Use Grain Frugally

Our commune lies on the southern bank of the Yangtze River, and because of its fertile land, it is known as a “place of fish and rice.” But as in the rest of the country before liberation, most of the land here was in the hands of a few landlords. The water conservancy works were in disrepair and agricultural production was backward. In those days the impoverished peasants had scarcely enough grain for food, let alone grain reserves.

After liberation, socialist collectivization has opened up broad vistas for developing agricultural production and made it possible for the peasants to progressively store more grain. The poor and lower-middle peasants who were compelled to live on husks and wild vegetables in the old society know how precious grain is. They know also that China is still a developing socialist country, our grain production is not yet very high and our grain is still not so abundant. To make our country more prosperous and powerful we have to increase production and at the same time pay attention to practising economy.

Pan Yao-ken, an old poor peasant now living in the Hsinchi Chiang Brigade, and the three other members of his family lived in a dilapidated thatched hut before liberation. His father who was a hired farmhand could not support the family, so he and his mother had to go out and beg for a living. Today Pan lives in a four-room new house with a tile roof with his family of eight and they have no worries about food and clothing. Last year their share of grain was 2,400 kilogrammes and they now have half a year’s reserve in hand. From his own experience he always impresses upon others the necessity to use grain sparingly. He says: “Ours is a huge country. If everyone saves a bit every day, the amount saved by the whole country would be tremendous and could be used to speed up socialist construction and hence to support the world revolution.”

His words are few but they echo what is in the hearts of millions of Chinese peasants.

Take Good Care of Grain Reserves

Good care must be taken once we have built up grain reserves. A production team in our commune once neglected to examine its granary in a timely way, with the result that part of its rice and seed grain went mouldy. It was a serious loss and drew our attention to the matter. We have since publicized the importance of taking good care of grain reserves among the masses and adopted appropriate measures in this respect.

The greater part of the grain reserves of production teams is kept in the collective's granaries, looked after by experienced and responsible poor and lower-middle peasants nominated by the masses. The commune has a special department in charge of grain. It often sends men down to the production teams to give advice, helps train personnel and holds forums to exchange experience in looking after grain reserves. The surplus grain of the individual families is kept by the owners in their homes and used by them as they see fit.

As reserve grain increases, more granaries have to be set up. Where conditions permit, big granaries have been built. In addition, commune members have relied on their own efforts to build simple granaries of mud and straw. These can be built quickly and serve the purpose of storing a large amount of grain. All the production teams in our commune have their own granaries today.

Examples of meticulous care of collective grain are many. Old poor peasant Shen Lung-kuan, the granary keeper of Yungching Brigade's No. 5 production team, has for the past decade taken good care of the grain stock under his charge, constantly examining it and



Taking the temperature of the stored grain.

taking it out to air so that there has never been a case of grain going bad. Chu Chin-fang, a young peasant who looks after the No. 6 production team's reserve grain, never fails to move to the granary to live when the weather looks treacherous. For years his granary has been commended for its four "no's," no insects, rats and sparrows, accidents and cases of grain turning mouldy. The team members, too, take great care of their collective's grain. Every time grain has to be taken out to be aired they would turn up to lend a hand.

Losses of grain in storage in our commune have gone down each year and 54 per cent of our granaries have attained the standard of four "no's."

We are determined to continue to increase production, practise economy and work still harder than before to implement Chairman Mao's strategic principle to "store grain everywhere."

Cultivating Experimental Plots Under the Guidance of Materialist Dialectics

by Li Kuang-ching

OUR brigade is on the middle reaches of the Yuan Chiang River. Its soil is rather lean and very susceptible to drought and waterlogging. It used to grow one crop of rice a year and yields were between 1,500 to 2,250 kilogrammes per hectare. In 1963 our whole brigade grew two crops of rice a year and output per hectare went up to 6,000 kilogrammes, attaining the target set down in the National Programme for Agricultural Development. The Great

Proletarian Cultural Revolution further stimulated our revolutionary spirit. We studied assiduously the philosophical works of Chairman Mao and cultivated our land in a scientific way, thereby continually boosting grain output. Last year I cultivated one-third of a hectare of experimental plot and harvested 7,823.5 kilogrammes of grain by growing three crops in one year — wheat, rice and then rice again.

365 Days and 390 Days

In 1966, I thought of using the experience of other places in growing three crops a year — two of rice and

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one of wheat—to get higher yields. When I discussed this plan with comrades on the Party branch committee and the poor and lower-middle peasants, they all approved. As soon as the late-rice crop was in, the brigade quickly put 16 hectares of paddy field under wheat.

Because we lacked experience and had not made a thorough analysis and correctly handled the contradictions brought on by growing three crops a year, we had to plough under the wheat for fertilizer the following spring just as it was earing so as not to hold up the transplanting of early rice.

Together with the poor and lower-middle peasants I conscientiously analysed the reasons for our failure. We realized that in growing three crops—wheat, rice and rice again—in one year there were contradictions with regard to seeds, fertilizer, management, the seasons and manpower. How were we to solve these contradictions? We found what we wanted in *On Contradiction*. In this essay, Chairman Mao said: **“In studying any complex process in which there are two or more contradictions, we must devote every effort to finding its principal contradiction. Once this principal contradiction is grasped, all problems can be readily solved.”** But which was the principal contradiction in growing three crops a year? After we had analysed and compared the contradictions, their positions and inter-relations, we finally agreed that the principal contradiction lay in keeping up with the seasons. Growing time for the three crops in our area needs a total of 390 days, but there are only 365 days to a year. Where were we to get those extra 25 days? If we could not solve this problem, growing three crops a year would merely be so much empty talk.

But could we get 390 days out of 365? Chairman Mao has taught us: **“Of the two contradictory aspects, one must be principal and the other secondary. The principal aspect is the one playing the leading role in the contradiction. The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position.”** (*On Contradiction*.)

Between man and time, I felt, man is the principal aspect of the contradiction because the scope of man's initiative is flexible while time available is fixed. When man's initiative is brought into full play, limited time can be put to more effective use to solve the problem of the seasons. By repeated consultations with the poor and lower-middle peasants and concentrating their wisdom, we found an effective method to solve the contradiction in growing time. This was to lengthen the period of growth in the seedling plots and shorten the time in the fields.

But a longer period in the seedling plots often induced jointing and reduced output. I spent days and nights in the seedling plots observing the growth of the seedlings to see if I could find a way to control jointing. After 50 days of careful observation and comparison I found that the seedlings sparsely grown around the edges of the plots did not joint until 10 to 15 days after the rest had, and that these seedlings were sturdier and stronger. This I put down to more sunlight, better ventilation and nutrition. So we set about raising sturdy seedlings by thinner sowing and applying more fertilizer to lengthen the growth period by 15 to 20 days so that effective tillering was completed before transplanting. While this gave the seedlings ample time to grow, it shortened the growing time of rice in the fields.

At the same time we selected early-ripening wheat strains and late-ripening early and late rice varieties to co-ordinate the growth cycles. In this way the contradictions which arose out of growing three crops a year on the same piece of land was satisfactorily solved and initial success was achieved. In 1967 the three crops we grew on one-third of a hectare of experimental plot brought in 2,930 kilogrammes. We continued with our experiments and gradually popularized the experience gained throughout the brigade.

Grasping the Law Governing Rice Growth

Since two of the three crops were rice, raising rice yields would be the obvious way to get higher yields.

In the past, rice plants were first of a yellowish colour, then turning greener and greener as they grew rapidly and, at the later stage, they turned yellow again, thus giving a yellow-green-green-yellow pattern of growth. This resulted in weak plants and poor yields.

We decided to change this pattern to get higher yields. Chairman Mao has taught us: **“For the purpose of attaining freedom in the world of nature, man must use natural science to understand, conquer and change nature and thus attain freedom from nature.”** Starting out from concrete conditions we ultimately found, through scientific experiments, a method to get higher yields by bringing about a “green-yellow-green-yellow” pattern of growth.

We carried out experiments in 1970 on two tracts of land, one lying higher than the other. The fields were flooded and the transplanted rice on both tracts grew luxuriantly. Then at the tillering stage someone drained the field on the higher ground and the crop turned yellow. Only when this crop was about to ear

was this tract watered again. Contrary to my fears this plot gave a higher yield than that which had not been drained dry.

What was the reason behind this? Some comrades thought this was accidental. But later, after studying Chairman Mao's philosophical works, we gradually understood the dialectical relationship between what was accidental and what was inevitable, and we tried to see through this accidental phenomenon to grasp the inevitable law governing the growth of rice. We found that water meant life to the rice plants but, if used incorrectly, it would damage the crop for water had a dual character.

With other members of the experimental group I made further studies into the causes of the low-lying tract's poorer performance. We found that when a field was flooded the rootlets would spread to the surface soil or even float above the mud, and this made the crop liable to lodging. Moreover, excessive water in a field hindered soil ventilation and this led to underdeveloped root systems and inadequate nutrition. As a result, these rice plants produced shorter ears and fewer grains.

With this knowledge as our guide, the following year we converted the growth pattern from "yellow-green-green-yellow" to "green-yellow-green-yellow" by draining the fields for a while after tillering to stimulate stalk growth. The fields produced a high yield. In 1972 we reaped from our one-third of a hectare of experimental plot 2,677.5 kilogrammes of early rice and 3,020.75 kilogrammes of late rice. Together with the wheat harvest this plot gave us a total of 6,978.25 kilogrammes.

Lodging and Higher Wheat Yields

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing."**

In 1973, I analysed the experience gained from growing three crops in the last few years and worked out a plan to increase wheat yields so as to get a total of 22,500 kilogrammes for three crops on one hectare.

Things are always advancing and developing. By arming oneself with Chairman Mao's philosophical thought, acquiring a more profound understanding of the objective laws of things and bringing one's subjective dynamic role into full play, one can achieve greater and greater results in transforming nature.

To increase wheat output, the major problem to be solved was lodging. What caused lodging? Some

held that lodging was caused by strong wind, too much rain and too much fertilizer. Were they right? I read Chairman Mao's works again with this problem in mind.

Chairman Mao has taught us: **"The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing."** **"External causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change, and... external causes become operative through internal causes."** Excessive rain, strong winds and too much fertilizer were the external causes of lodging, but the contradictoriness within the wheat seedlings was the fundamental cause.

Once a fierce wind and a heavy downpour hit our area and most of the wheat lodged. But we saw at the same time that the wheat grown in an area formerly used for making compost righted itself again. Now why was that? We found that the wheat which lodged grew on shallow-ploughed land and was given little ground manure but plenty of manure afterwards with the result that it became top-heavy. We also found that the wheat which did not lodge was growing on land which had been ploughed deep and given an adequate amount of ground manure. In addition, commune members had trodden on the young plants when they transported manure to the fields during the winter. This, we believed, enabled the wheat in this particular area to develop a deeper and stronger root system in the early period of their growth. In the middle stage, their stalks were sturdy and, in the late stage, the plants had full ears, thick stalks and a good root system so that they withstood the storm.

This helped me understand better Chairman Mao's teaching that contradiction **"permeates the process of development of each thing from beginning to end."** Though lodging occurred only in the late stage of growth, appropriate measures must be taken from the very start to prevent this happening.

In winter 1973 I tried again triple-cropping on the one-third of a hectare of experimental plot in the light of experience gained through practice. This plot produced 7,823.5 kilogrammes of grain last year, exceeding the planned annual target of 22,500 kilogrammes per hectare when the yields were converted to a per-hectare basis.

Are 22,500 kilogrammes the ceiling of grain yields? We believed not. **"The movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice."** (*On Practice*.) There are many areas in farming yet to be explored. We must regard our practice over the past few years as a new starting point and constantly blaze new paths to the cognition of truth.

ROUND THE WORLD

LAOS

People's Administration Set Up In Vientiane

A seizure of power meeting was held in Vientiane on August 23 in which more than 100,000 people took part.

Thao Moun, chairman of the seizure of power committee, declared at the meeting that the old regime had been overthrown and the People's Revolutionary Administrative Committees of Vientiane Province and City set up. He condemned the criminal acts of aggression committed by U.S. imperialism in Laos and its practice of neo-colonialism in the country over the last two decades and denounced the ultra-Rightists' oppression and exploitation of the people. Representative of the new committees Phau Phimphachan called on the people of all sections in the province and city to unite under people's administrative committees at various levels, frustrate all enemy schemes and strive to build a progressive and prosperous Vientiane Province and City.

Phoun Sipaseuth, Acting Vice-Premier of the Provisional National Union Government and Foreign Minister, told the meeting: "Where there is oppression and exploitation, there is resistance and struggle." Like the people in other parts of the country, (see *Peking Review*, No. 33) the Vientiane people have risen in resistance, overthrown the decaying old regime and reactionary old system and set up a new people's administration. This is a just action and a natural trend of historical developments.

He called on all members working in the new administration to carry out the principle of "exercising dictatorship over the enemy and practising democracy among the people." He asked the masses of the people to develop patriotism, build Laos into a genuinely peaceful, in-

dependent, democratic, neutral, unified and prosperous country and contribute to the defence of peace in Indochina, Southeast Asia, and the rest of the world.

BANGLADESH

New Government

A coup on August 15 in Bangladesh overthrew the government of President Mujibur Rahman.

Former Minister of Commerce and Foreign Trade Khondakar Mushtaque Ahmed was sworn in as the new President the same day. He proclaimed the policy of the new government, saying it would adopt a non-alignment policy and would maintain friendly relations with Islamic countries and non-aligned nations. He pledged continued support for Arab countries in regaining their lost territory from Israel. He pointed out that Bangladesh would tolerate no outside interference in its internal affairs.

The situation in Bangladesh now has returned to normal. A new cabinet has been formed. President Ahmed is concurrently Minister of Defence and of Home Affairs, and Abu Sayeed Chowdhury is Foreign Minister. The new government of Bangladesh thus far has been recognized by Burma, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, the Yemen Arab Republic and other countries. Pakistan decided to send 50,000 tons of rice as well as cloth and bleached mull to Bangladesh.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The People Never Forget

The Soviet social-imperialists invaded and occupied Czechoslovakia on August 21 seven years ago. Though the Soviet revisionist chiefs have tried by every means to bury it in oblivion, the Czechoslovak

people and all the revolutionary forces in the world will never forget this crime.

An August 21 article in the Albanian paper *Zeri i Popullit* said that since occupying Czechoslovakia, the Soviet social-imperialists have increased their number of troops and arms in the lands of their "allies" through the aggressive Warsaw Treaty, thus strengthening their quiet occupation of these countries.

Moscow social-imperialist neo-colonialist rule over its "allies" is more and more clearly shown in the political, military, economic and financial fields, the article pointed out. The Czechs and Slovaks have been put under the supervision and control of tens of thousands of Moscow troops. Soviet marshals, generals and officials in different cities in Czechoslovakia do whatever they like and use their tanks to threaten the Czechoslovak people who cherish freedom and real independence.

The article said that Soviet revisionist aggression against Czechoslovakia is a lesson for the European people as well as the people of the whole world.

It told the people that they must not believe in the empty words of the imperialists. The freedom and independence of the peoples will be in danger if foreign countries' military bases and troops remain on their lands, and if struggles are not waged against the aggression and expansionist policy of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

Protest rallies and demonstrations were held in Stockholm, Oslo and many other cities in Europe on August 21, demanding that the Soviet social-imperialists get out of Czechoslovakia.

"OCTOBRE" (SWITZERLAND)

Main Danger to Portugal

"The main danger to Portugal and all Europe is the contention between the two superpowers, first of all, the Russian social-imperialist offensive," said an editorial in the August issue of *Octobre*, organ of the Communist Party of Switzerland (Marxist-Leninist).

The editorial pointed out: "Contention between the two superpowers for the conquest of the world is now becoming increasingly menacing, and Europe is the area they covet most aggressively. This has been proved by the events in Portugal, which have put people on guard."

The editorial added that the Soviet Union is trying to establish a social-fascist new dictatorship in Portugal to serve its social-imperialist hegemonism and expansionism. U.S. imperialism has lost many places, but it will not take this failure lying down.

The editorial said that Russia has already sent some "scientific and cultural exchange" delegations to Portugal to carry out espionage activities. Russia tries to make people believe it is helping Portugal in the reconstruction of the country, but in fact it is plundering the country economically.

The editorial went on to say that the social-imperialists have demanded docking rights for their ships in Portuguese ports. As before, these vessels disguised as fishing vessels are spy-ships and warships.

The editorial stressed: "We should completely bring this fact to light: the glib talk of the Soviet revisionists and their lackeys about peace and detente is used to cover up their war purposes and social-fascist practice."

"The Portuguese people," concluded the editorial, "want neither fascist dictatorship nor social-fascist dictatorship. They will eliminate the danger of social-imperialism and repulse the fascist reactionary forces, because only by doing so can they safeguard and finally attain the independence of their country." The Portuguese people's struggle is part of the worldwide struggle against the two superpowers, especially of the European people's struggle against their most dangerous enemy — Soviet social-imperialism.

SPAIN

Strike Wave

Spain's worsening economic situation is pushing ahead the development of workers' strikes.

More than 560 strikes took place in the nation's major industrial sectors in the first six months this year, according to recent official statistics. The strikes protested lay-offs and pressed the demand for wage increases and better working conditions. A total of 313,400 workers were involved in the strikes, about 100,000 people more than in the same period last year, bringing the capitalists a loss of over 7,796,000 work hours, a 72 per cent rise over the same 1974 period. Last year was a year that saw the most strikes in Spain in the past ten years.

Most of the industrial strikes were by metallurgical workers, with the rest by construction, chemical, textile, fuel and lumber workers. The above figures did not include strikes by auto, public transport, medical and health workers. Strikes by teachers and students also took place one after another in universities and secondary and primary schools. Journalists and several thousand actors joined in these struggles. Hundreds of government employees held their first strike in the past 36 years.

In a survey on strikes published earlier this year, the weekly *Triunfo* noted that Spain's "economic crisis and political pressure have brought about social conflict, and tension is increasing."

The number of unemployed has shot over the government-set ceiling, with the jobless rate standing at the highest since the 1940s. Official statistics showed that the jobless total was up to 290,000 in May, accounting for almost 2.2 per cent of the nation's labour force. Quoting the weekly *Cambio-16*, the journal *Arriba* pointed out that the real number of unemployed often does not coincide with the official figure. In mid-April, unemployment may actually have hit half a million, or 4.34 per cent of the labour force of the whole nation.

Chronic inflation has steadily pushed up the cost of living. Prices of such household necessities as water, electricity, milk, sugar and shoes soared in the first half of the

year, as did rents and bus and subway fares. The price of cars recently went up another 10 per cent.

HONDURAS

Cancellation of Concessions to Foreign Companies

The Honduran Government announced on August 15 cancellation of all contracts and concessions regarding foreign banana companies. The action was taken in accordance with the government's new banana policy.

Honduran Head of State Colonel Juan Melgar Castro said in a nationwide broadcast that activities of foreign companies are detrimental to the national interests of Honduras. The new policy will promote the direct role of the country in making decisions on the production and sale of bananas, which in the past "were made exclusively in the cold, indifferent offices of Boston, New York, San Francisco and Washington." Foreign companies must abide by the laws of Honduras, he added.

The Head of State also announced a plan to extend banana acreage and set up a national banana corporation as soon as possible to carry out the new policy. The corporation may acquire docks and railroads owned by foreign banana companies.

Honduras is the world's third biggest banana exporter. However, production and sales have all along been controlled by United Brands Company and Standard Fruit Co. of the United States. As a result of the strong demand by the Honduran people, an advisory committee was organized by the government last May to draft a new banana policy. A proposal to cancel the special concessions granted to U.S.-owned banana companies was put forward by the committee last July.

The Honduras' decision was supported by the Union of Banana Exporting Countries (U.P.E.B.) set up last September by Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Panama for the purpose of opposing plunder and exploitation by transnational companies.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Women Railway Construction Technicians

THE No.2 Designing Institute of the Ministry of Railways is responsible for surveying and designing railways in southwest China. The staff today has more than 300 women engineers and technicians as against only one woman technician in early post-liberation days. Most of them are able to work on their own in surveying and designing routes, bridges and tunnels, while some hold leading posts.

These women engineers and technicians contributed to the completion of the 1,085-kilometre-long Chengtu-Kunming Railway. Officially opened to traffic in 1970, it begins in Chengtu, Szechuan Province, in the north and terminates at Kunming, Yunnan Province, in the south. There are towering mountains, deep valleys and turbulent rivers along this major traffic artery which winds through southwest China and links up with the northwest. What with complicated geological features and capricious weather, some foreign specialists had asserted that this zone was a "forbidden region" for railway construction.

To tackle technical problems involved, the institute formed more than 50 groups, nearly all of which had women engineering-technical personnel, with some headed by them.

The group under woman engineer Fan Yu-heng was in charge of checking the designed route at the railway's highest elevation. To get a clear picture of hydrological conditions in this section, she led her group in making meticulous surveys on top of a mountain 3,000 metres above sea level and down in its valley where the railway would pass. After a lot of work in geological surveying, drawing and drilling, they mapped out eight plans from which they selected a route that had fairly good geological conditions, took less land and made for easier travel by

train. This created conditions for actual construction work and provided experience for selecting and determining routes in areas with complicated geological features.

Forty-three-year-old Fan Yu-heng, who with her mother lived a life of misery in the countryside before liberation, finished primary school with the help of some relatives but could not afford to enter middle school. After liberation, she was able to go to middle school with tuition fees covered by the state and later to study at the Tangshan Railway Institute where her speciality was tunnel construction. After graduating she volunteered to work in southwest China where conditions are harsh. She often goes to construction sites to do manual labour alongside workers. She has said: "In this way, I've not only learnt practical experience from the workers but, more important, their revolutionary spirit." Practical work has enabled her to acquire much experience in tunnel surveying, designing and construction as well as in dealing with some special engineering problems. Based on the

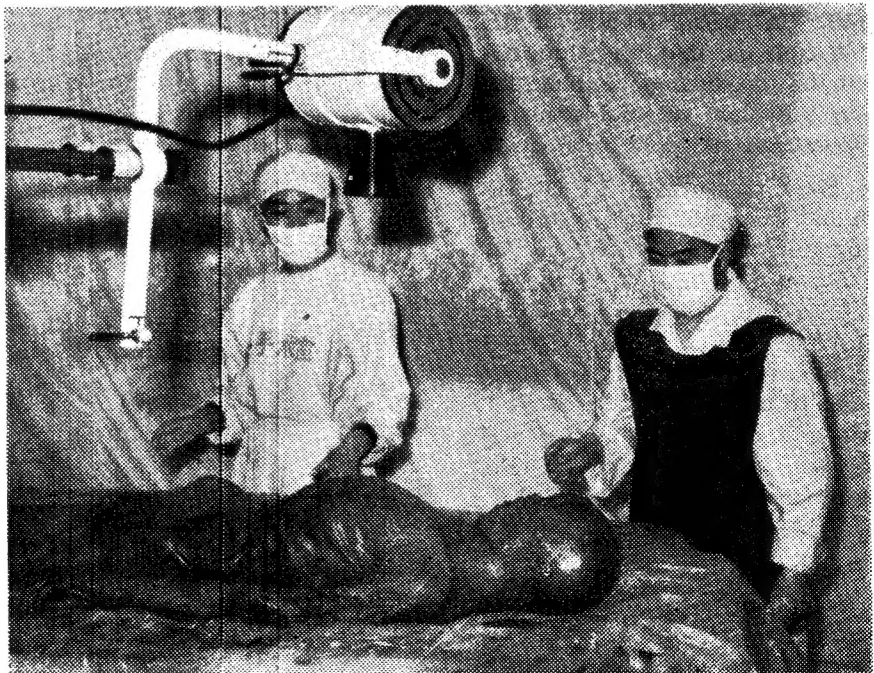
workers' experience, she worked out a new design for tunnel construction which has been incorporated into the teaching material of Chiaotung University.

The Party organization of the designing institute has always shown great concern about the growth of women engineers and technicians. Apart from organizing them to study works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao's works, it has held training courses and special forums for them and sent them to other places on visits and for study. Nurseries and kindergartens have been set up to enable working mothers to devote more time to their study and work.

A Well-Preserved 2,140-Year-Old Male Corpse Unearthed

A FAIRLY well-preserved male corpse, buried 2,140 years ago, and a valuable collection of relics were recently unearthed from a tomb dating back to the early period of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-24 A.D.).

The tomb was discovered this year during construction work on Fenghuangshan (Phoenix Hill) in the



X-ray examination of the male corpse.

town of Chinancheng. Chiangling County, Hupeh Province. According to the inscription on a bamboo tablet found in the tomb, the corpse had been interred in the fifth month of the 13th year of the reign of Emperor Wen (167 B.C.).

Chinancheng was known as Yingtu, capital of the State of Chu during the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods (770-221 B.C.). The place gradually went to ruin after the State of Chu moved its capital to another site in 278 B.C. Fenghuangshan, an elevation, was turned into a burial ground.

The tomb is in a rectangular earthen shaft almost ten metres deep, with an inclined passageway leading to it from the surface of the ground. The corpse was enclosed in three receptacles, an outer coffin and two inner caskets, all well preserved. The outer coffin has three divisions: the head, the side and the casket compartments. The space between the walls of the pit and the sides of the wooden outer coffin was filled with a bluish clay, topped by a solid layer of bluish limelike clay 5.26 metres thick. Water had accumulated between the outer coffin and the outer casket, which had not been sealed tightly enough. The innermost casket, which was airtight, contained about 100,000 ml. of a dark red fluid. A special feature of the inner caskets is that they do not open at the top, but on the side, indicating a rather unusual form of inhumation.

The body measures 165.7 cm. in length and weighs 52.5 kg. According to estimates, the man was over 50 years old at the time of his death. When discovered, the corpse was found immersed in the dark red fluid in the innermost casket. Externally it appeared to be fairly well preserved, its skin still elastic and all big and small joints of the limbs movable. It has a complete set of teeth.

The autopsy showed the presence of a fairly big mass of brain in the skull, occupying about four-fifths of the cranial cavity. The brain is bigger in volume than that of the female corpse found in the Mawang-tui Han Tomb in 1972. The internal

organs have retained their normal form. Restored to its original shape after the autopsy, the male corpse has been treated with preservatives and kept under proper care.

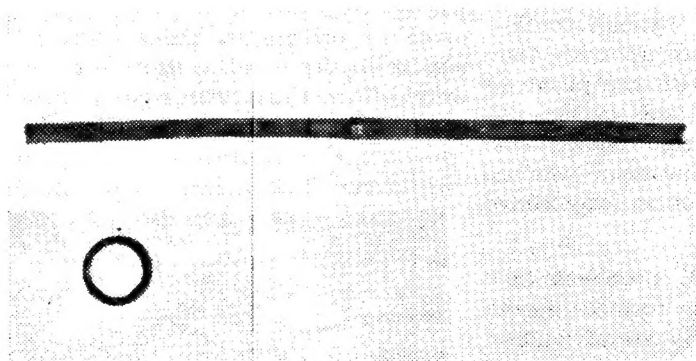
More than 500 burial objects were found interred with the corpse. In the head compartment were carved wooden miniature chariots, boats, horses, cattle and figurines; in the side one, lacquer, wooden, bamboo, pottery and bronze utensils, inscribed bamboo slips in separate or joint pieces, bamboo cases and boxes, copper cash, and pottery models of bins and ovens. Other burial articles discovered in the inner caskets include clothes, headgear, shoes and stockings made of silk or linen.

The great majority of the 165 pieces of lacquerware are in good condition. Made by applying coats of red and then black lacquer on the wooden base, these articles are decorated with beautiful designs and motifs done with flowing brushstrokes in attractive, bright red, brown and gold colours. Preliminary

studies indicate that they probably came from the imperial handicraft workshops in the Chengtu area.

Some of the bamboo cases and boxes contain ginger, red dates, fennel, beef, pork and fish. A special find among the bamboo articles is the beam of a balance, 29.2 cm. long, 1 cm. wide and 0.3 cm. thick, with a small brass ring in the middle and a brass pin on either end. An inscription written with black Chinese ink in one line along the beam calls for strict observance of the standard weights system. Together with it was a brass weight of 10.75 g.

A complete set of writing accessories was found in one of the bamboo cases. It includes a brush with a wooden shaft, its bamboo sheath long enough to encase the entire brush; an ink-slab and a small stone for rubbing ink on the slab; and five fragmented bits of Chinese ink. The ink is pure black, and there are ink-marks on the slab and on the bottom of the rubbing stone.



The beam of a balance, and a brass weight.



Lacquer wine vessels with handles.

Animal Husbandry and Industry in Kuolo

THE Kuolo Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (comprising six counties), situated in southeastern Chinghai Province, used to be not only poverty-stricken and backward, but inaccessible as well because of poor or non-existent roads. But great changes have taken place here since liberation, especially after the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

Crisscrossed by rivers and streams, Kuolo with its abundant water and grass is an ideal place for developing animal husbandry. However, before liberation, over 70 per cent of the livestock in the area were in the hands of monasteries and big herd-owners, who made up less than 7 per cent of the population. Animal diseases were rampant, pastures were falling into disuse and deteriorating, while herds of livestock were on the verge of extinction. After liberation, the Tibetan herdsmen carried out the democratic reform and took the socialist road, opening up a broad prospect for the development of production. The Party and the People's Government have trained over one thousand veterinarians for the locality; veterinary stations have been set up in the prefecture, counties and

people's communes to establish a solid base for the development of animal husbandry.

During the Great Cultural Revolution a water-conservancy work team on the grassland, sent out by the autonomous prefecture, travelled 20,000 kilometres in four years to make a general investigation of pasture resources. Under the leadership of the Party committees at various levels, herdsmen throughout the prefecture have gone full steam ahead with construction of the pastureland. They have adopted vigorous measures to wipe out rats and insect pests in the area and effectively promoted the development of animal husbandry. The present number of livestock in every county of the prefecture is the highest on record. Take Mato County on the upper reaches of the Yellow River — the number of livestock last year reached 590,000, nearly double that of 1965. With the raising of production, many communes and production brigades have bought trucks, electric generators, fodder-grinders, wool scutchers, electric shearing equipment, prophylactic sprayers, milk separators and other machines.

Kuolo, besides its vast pastures and fertile farmland, has large

tracts of virgin forests and rich mineral resources. In the old society, with no industry and no highways or roads, people had to go to an adjoining province across mountains and valleys on foot to buy shoes for their horses. In the exchange, they were severely exploited by unscrupulous merchants and the reactionary ruling class.

After liberation, the Kuolo people have explored the area intensively and begun to exploit various natural resources. Local industries have been developing rapidly. The prefecture has now set up over ten kinds of industries, including coal mining, electric power, building materials, agricultural machinery, equipment for animal husbandry, timber, wood-processing, leather, dairy products, and pharmaceuticals.

This has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in communications and transport. Over the last 20 years 830 kilometres of main highways and over 400 kilometres of roads have been built and opened to traffic in this prefecture, linking 48 communes.

As production develops, the lives of the people improve. A Tibetan herdsman remarked: "Production and life here go forward every year by leaps and bounds like winged horses!"

(Continued from p. 3.)

Peking on August 23 with the loving care of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee.

The delegation includes men and women physical culture workers and athletes of Taiwan Province origin residing on the mainland of the motherland or from overseas. Leader of the delegation is Tsai Hsiao, a compatriot of Taiwan Province origin, who is Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and leading member of the preparatory committee for the Third National Games and of the preparatory office for the sports delegation of Taiwan Province. Huang Wen-chin and Huang Yuyen are deputy leaders.

In February and March this year, the preparatory committee for the

Third National Games and the preparatory office for the sports delegation of Taiwan Province issued circulars and invitations to physical culture workers and sportsmen in Taiwan Province, warmly welcoming them to join those of Taiwan Province origin residing on the mainland of the motherland, in Hongkong and Macao and overseas in forming a sports delegation for the Third National Games in Peking. In the past few months, compatriots, physical culture workers and sportsmen of Taiwan Province origin at home and abroad warmly responded and actively applied for entry. A number of physical culture workers and sportsmen were selected. This created favourable conditions for the formation of the sports delegation of Taiwan Province.

The inauguration meeting, held in Peking Hotel, was attended by more than 500 people, including leading members of departments concerned as well as representatives of compatriots of Taiwan Province. Both Chuang Tse-tung, Minister in Charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission and secretary-general of the preparatory committee for the Third National Games, and Tsai Hsiao, leader of the delegation, delivered speeches full of the feelings of kinship and revolutionary spirit.

The formation of the sports delegation of Taiwan Province demonstrates the militant unity of the Taiwan compatriots and the rest of the Chinese people and the firm resolve of the people of the whole country to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland.

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